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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Australia, Brazil, Croatia, Estonia, France, Germany, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and Tunisia: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 51/1 of 22 October 1996, in which it invited the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to participate as an observer in its sessions and work,

Recalling also the cooperation agreement of 1997 between the United Nations and INTERPOL and all other relevant cooperation agreements between them,

Recalling further all relevant United Nations resolutions recognizing that cooperation between the United Nations and international organizations, such as INTERPOL can contribute to tackling terrorism, including preventing foreign terrorist fighter travel, and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, including smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, intentional and unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and trafficking in cultural property, piracy, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, illicit trafficking in nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological materials, cybercrime, corruption and money-laundering and crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Acknowledging the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting the States Members of the United Nations that are also member countries of INTERPOL in preventing and responding to crime and in improving their law enforcement capabilities, upon their request,

Recognizing that INTERPOL is an apolitical and neutral international organization entrusted with the mandate of ensuring and promoting mutual assistance among criminal police authorities, in full respect of the sovereignty of Member States

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and consistent with the national laws and regulations of each Member State, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of INTERPOL,

Acknowledging that INTERPOL has been a key actor since 1923 in enabling and promoting international police cooperation in order to prevent and combat transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, through enhanced police cooperation among its member countries and innovation in police and law enforcement matters,

Acknowledging also the contributions derived from the global structure of the General Secretariat of INTERPOL, consisting of its seat in Lyon, France, its seven regional bureaux around the world, its Offices of the Special Representative at the United Nations, the European Union and the African Union and its Global Complex for Innovation,

Welcoming the role of the national central bureaux of INTERPOL, present in every member country, as the cornerstone of cooperation to enhance cohesion, stability and security and as the primary international policing hub, which links national police forces through its global network,

Noting the cooperation and coordination efforts undertaken in accordance with existing arrangements between the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and INTERPOL,

Recognizing the contribution of the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, through the fight against all forms of transnational crime, towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1]

Welcoming the cooperation between the United Nations counter-terrorism entities and INTERPOL in preventing and countering terrorism by assisting Member States, upon their request, in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[2] including through information-sharing on foreign terrorist fighters and improvements in border security,

Noting the cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in assisting Member States, upon their request, in tackling the illicit trafficking of nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological materials by non-State actors,

Convinced that increased and enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the constitution of INTERPOL, as well as applicable international law, will contribute to achieving the respective purposes and principles of both organizations,

1. *Calls* for the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL, within their respective mandates, in tackling terrorism, including preventing foreign terrorist fighter travel, and combating transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime, including smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking, intentional and unlawful destruction of cultural heritage and trafficking in cultural property, piracy, illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, illicit trafficking in nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological

[1] Resolution 70/1.
[2] Resolution 60/288.

materials, cybercrime, corruption and money-laundering and crimes that affect the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of optimal coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to create synergies within their respective mandates in the fight against transnational crime, in particular transnational organized crime;

3. *Encourages* increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL to assist Member States, upon their request, in effectively using the following resources readily available to Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL, through their national central bureaux:

(a) The INTERPOL I-24/7 global police secure communications system, which enables authorized users to share sensitive and urgent police information with their counterparts around the globe;

(b) INTERPOL databases, by populating them, as appropriate, with a view to sharing information with foreign counterparts in full respect of national sovereignty and operational priorities, through full access to them;

(c) Publication of INTERPOL notices and diffusions to alert and request assistance from foreign law enforcement;

(d) Criminal information analysis, namely, INTERPOL analytical products, to support national operational activities and investigations;

(e) INTERPOL training and capacity-building programmes and initiatives designed to improve national police capabilities;

4. *Acknowledges* the importance of extending real-time access to the I-24/7 global police secure communications system from the national central bureaux of Member States that are also member countries of INTERPOL to their other national law enforcement entities at strategic locations, such as border crossings, airports and customs and immigration posts, with a view to, inter alia, promoting increased cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL".